A REMONSTRANCE AND DECLARATION OF THE Young men and Apprentices of the City of LONDON.

TO THE

Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-councell of the same City, &c.

AND

As of publique concernment to the whole KINGDOME.

Quæ nocent, docent

More Elegantly,

Παθήματα Μαθήματα.

July 31

London, Printed by R. I. 1647.

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More Elegantly,

Inshrined Majesty.

London, Printed by R. I. 1647.

A Remonstrance and Declaration of the Yoting men and Apprentices of the famous City of LONDON.

TO THE Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common Councell of the same City, &c.

THAT we have desperately adventured in defence of this poore oppressed Kingdome, it is sufficiently known: And truely for our owne parts, we may too sadly speake it, that we have more sought the Publique good, then we have our owne welfare. Yet that the world may know, that notwithstanding our long silence that we are still touched with the sense of publick calamities; And willing, so farre as in us rests, to put a period to the distractions of this Nation, and to prevent whatsoever mischiefes may accrue, and arise from the dangerous designes of many adversaries in this City, glossed over with deluding pretendes, we are bold to publish to the world these ensuing lines.

This Kingdome not many yeares since, it was (*ubi iam cecidit*) the beauty and glory of the world: whoever entred its confines, thought he had not matter of great complaint, for it was once *Propugnaculum fidei in Regnis vicinis*) *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Formerly, but alasse how (*ubi dicta*) with astonishment and pitty, may we speake it, and too truely say, *invidia Gentium*, It is now become the scorne of Nations. *Ex spectio gratiæ*, and but lies open to all for a prey. It is true, some like so many *Hectors*, appeare in *principio valedictionis*, in the beginning of her travels, and pretended strong friendship, each boasting no lesse then the Midwives skill. But alas! how rests *England*? doth not

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she lie still in paine? Are not her pangs now greater then ever? Who sees it not? Who heares not her groans? O *England* where are now thy deliverers? thy friends? thy [illegible] laugh, then in the least kinde seeme to condole thy misery? And whence ariseth this strangenesse? whence comes this dire alarm, but from hypocriticall hearts, and such sycophants, such base and false pretenders, as ever before was bred within thy borders.

'Tis high time to appeare, since such pretending friends are become thy greatest foes: and those who were intrusted for thy welfare, and thy good and happinesse, sentence as it were, thy dismall doom: Surely, he that abhors that tongue that speakes otherwise then the heart thinketh, can no longer containe himself from waving the devouring Sword, were he sure to have it suddenly pierce his owne bowells.

Who is there that is not now throughly sensible, how vainely we have a long time been deluded? How unfortunately we have been misled in a good opinion and protection of such whom we find have but studied for these many yeares to inthrall us? who, in stead of effecting a Reformation, have wrought a deformation; in stead of Order, confusion. Men thought it the greatest happinesse that could come, that they had obtained a publique Audience, whereby they might have redresse both of generall and particular grievances; how thing grew welcome then to Parliament, and especially such a one as was invested with the Regall power? but alas, *Ubera pauper ubi nulla requisit*, He that was now bettered could hardly be made worse; if we looke backe upon the frequent Declarations and Protestations published to this Kingdome, truly we shall to our grief and shame finde that both the men and wits come far short of what was expected. O *England*, *England*! had thou been as fortunate in the choice of thy Nurses, as now thou maist be happy through sight of thy misery, thy Cities then had needed no fouces, thy Townes no bulwarks, thy Countries no guardians, thy Castles no Commanders: thou mightest still have had what now thou wantest, Peace within thy self, and plenty within thy Pallaces.

How great trust didst thou repose in them whom thou didst elect as meet for places of honour and trust? as men impartiall, uncorrupt, self-denyers? but oh, hard hap; *heu mihi mutatos*, thy before time friends are become actors for thy ruine, and truly long thou mayst

mayst groan, and sigh and sob, and besmeare thy self with blood, and with thy self in teares, before thou finde such as may prove reall friends; Those that were intrusted for the generall good, have brought upon us a generall calamity, those that were intrusted for our particular safeties & preservation, have layed the way open for our adversaries; The sword hath not devoured more abroad, then by Votes have been consumed at home; thy adversaries have beene succoured, while thy compassionate freinds have been ready to perish, the Committees have seized upon thy incomes, and strangers have taken up thy dwellings. All parties pretend well, but none go right: all would boast of something done, if it be but that they have undone all. Armies that once incountered for thy peace, now retard thy rest, *sed pax in fine* thou maist reape some good by thy sufferings, thou maist finde such a friend or friends as may ease, if not fully release thee (*& ecce venium*) and behold they come.

[redacted]

Right Honourable,

It is impossible we should recite those great abuses we have suffered, which we feare our over silence hath wrought, all parties have not been wanting in this industry; for the augmenting divisions, and setting at variance such as are solemnely united: And we conceive that should we longer rest silent, our ruine were inevitable, such have been the subtle carriages and indeavours of our adversaries for the advancing their owne wicked designes, when seemingly they pretend to hold correspondency with us: but that we must drive at, presenting unto us a sad foresight of unavoydable desolation and misery, is the detaining of the person of the King by the Army from his personall being with his two Houses of Parliament, whereby jealousies and feares are greatly increased. And our present Government, Liberty, and lives indangered: we therefore as lately were imboldned to declare unto this City, do now publish to this Kingdome our resolutions, and the meanes to be used with possible speed for the effecting our tranquillity and quiet; *Resolved as followeth,*

1 That

1. *That the person of the King be speedily brought to unto the two Houses of Parliament (as a sure meanes for our more happy settlement)*

2. *That the King at or after his arrivall, or ever afterwards to be not assaulted or disturbed by any party whatsoever.*

3. *That his just Right and Prerogative be tended upon him, and that as formerly, so now he enjoy his full right, Revenues, and whatsoever shall accrue, as is his proper right.*

4. *That he shall not be compelled or forced to any thing contrary to his own conscience either to advance one party or other.*

5. *That whatsoever person either by pen or otherwise shall abuse the King, his Queen, or any of the Royall progeny, shall suffer punishment answerably.*

6. *That he shall have what guard his Majesty shall please to make choice of.*

Thus God willing are we resolved, whatsoever opposition is intended either by any or all parties; it is not the report of a magnanimous Army (who will we hope condescend hereunto) neither shall we be affrighted with the noyse of a City, and Independant conspiracy, as some were lately bold to boast of, (whom we do now give to understand) we account as enemies, and so shall be esteemed, with all such as herein shall not joyne; giving assurance to this Kingdome, and desire it may be taken as a truth, that we intend no other then the settlement of the King and Kingdom in peace and unity. Yet we must be bold to tell you that as occasion serves, we shall give more testimony of our being awake, then that our eyes are open.

Now that the world may take notice from whence it is that this our resolution proceeds, we desire no further assistance by Almighty God, then we intend really for the good of the King and Kingdom, hoping that all Countries will joyn with us herein. That so at last this poore exhausted, and long disquieted Kingdome may finde some rest, and once more enjoy a peaceable government under his Majesty and during his reigne. Which God long continue.

Vivat rex & floreat.

To

To the ARMY.

Gentlemen,

WEE hope we shall finde no opposition by you in this our resolution and intentions. It is our desire, and shall be our chiefest care to settle this Kingdome in some order and quiet; but without the residence of the person of the King with his two Houses, it is impossible to compose differences or effect peace. It is not our purpose to advance any particular design of our own, by these our actions, more then what shall concur with the advice of this our City; all being generally resolved to see some speedy settlement; neither doe we intend else to the King, more then what you have pretended, (which is) the establishment of Him in His Throne, His enjoyment of all Rights and preservation.

That which will prove you really to be for this Kingdomes good, is your forwardnesse to joyn with us (which we conceive the most surest and sole means for our speedy quiet. Mistake us not now, neither think that you shall in the least kind be injured hereby, as by any thing intended by us to you, after an accomplishment of our desires herein. We doe professe, that we shall as much seek your satisfaction (as you are Souldiers, and well-deserving men) as ever we shall seeke for our own good, after such a certaine testimony of your hearty desire for this Kingdoms welfare really evidenced.

But we must tell you, that if we shal finde a backwardnesse in you, and a resistance in these our desires, that then we shall proceed in the most severest way, and in such a course as shall gaine us honour, bring upon you infamy & disgrace, and utter ruine; for to tell you truth,

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were we sure to finde thousands for one against us, we should not retard or make any delayes in pursuance of our Resolutions, which are, to see the King speedily and safely arrived at *London*, and the peace of this Kingdome setled.

By this our admonition we hope all will be ready to cleare us as not guilty of any further mischiefe, or contentions, if any such misery or common calamity shall happen againe.

We shall conclude with a figure in Rhetoricke called *Conversio*, resolving many Questions with one Answer, which we are bold to use. As thus,

Who acts to the increase of differences? Who cunningly deceives the State? Who retardeth common good and publique peace? Who is the enemy of our happinesse? Who perverts justice? Who votes for self-ends? Who intends ill to the King? Who contemns a lawfull Parliament? Who hates this City? Who would ruine the Kingdome?

We answer,

Qui non semper cogitat suarum actionum & cogitationum in spectatorem esse Deum? *He beares neither love to man, nor hath the feare of God before his eyes, neither is touched with a sense of his brethrens miseries, that would now wilfully obstruct our proceedings in our great and good undertakings.*

FINIS.

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